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Press & Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1860.

City and Baker's Appointments.

CASSIUS M. CLAY, Esq., the distinguished pioneer of free soil from Kentucky, will address the people of Illinois on political topics at the following times and places:

Joliet.....	Thursday, Sept. 6
Ottawa, White Co.....	Friday, " 7
Shawneetown, Gallatin Co.....	Saturday, " 8
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co.....	Wednesday, " 12
Pinckneyville, Perry Co.....	Thursday, " 13
Nashville, Schuyler Co.....	Tuesday, " 18
Vermont, Fulton Co.....	Wednesday, " 19
Carthage, Hancock Co.....	Friday, " 21
Tulse, Stark Co.....	Saturday, " 22
Ogawaka, Henderson Co.....	Tuesday, Oct. 2
Dixon, Lee Co.....	Wednesday, " 3
Galena, Jo Daviess Co.....	Saturday, " 6
Lacon, Marshall Co.....	Monday, " 8
Washington, Tazewell Co.....	Tuesday, " 16
Havana, Mason Co.....	Thursday, " 18

Mr. CLAY will be accompanied at all his appointments from Woodstock to Henry, by Hon. Norman H. Baker, Secretary of State of Minnesota, who is an eloquent and able orator.

Hon. Richard Yates,

Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, will address his fellow citizens on political topics at the following times and places, to wit:

Fairfield, Wayne Co.....	Thursday, Sept. 6
Carmi, White Co.....	" 7
Shawneetown, Gallatin Co.....	Saturday, " 8
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co.....	Wednesday, " 12
Pinckneyville, Perry Co.....	Thursday, " 13
Nashville, Schuyler Co.....	Tuesday, " 18
Vermont, Fulton Co.....	Wednesday, " 19
Carthage, Hancock Co.....	Friday, " 21
Tulse, Stark Co.....	Saturday, " 22
Ogawaka, Henderson Co.....	Tuesday, Oct. 2
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Galena, Jo Daviess Co.....	Saturday, " 6
Lacon, Marshall Co.....	Monday, " 8
Washington, Tazewell Co.....	Tuesday, " 16
Havana, Mason Co.....	Thursday, " 18

Gov. Koerner's Appointments.

The Hon. Gustavus Koerner will address his fellow citizens, in the German language, at the following times and places:

Peru.....	September 10
Bloomington.....	September 11
Lincoln.....	September 12
Springfield.....	September 13
Carlinville.....	September 14
Alton.....	September 15

Mr. Lovejoy's Appointments.

Hon. OWEN LOVEJOY will address the people at the following places on the days mentioned:

Mendota.....	Sept. 10
Dixon.....	" 11,
Prospect.....	" 12,
Geneva.....	" 13,
Batavia.....	" 14.

Judge Eustace's Appointments.

Judge Eustace of this city will speak on the political questions of the day as follows:

Joliet.....	Thursday, September 6th.
Wheaton.....	Friday, " 7th.
Chanhassen.....	Saturday, " 8th.

Speaking at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of each day.

Appointments of Senator Bingham of Michigan.

We are authorized to announce that Hon. KINGSLEY S. BINGHAM, of Michigan, will address the people of Illinois, at the following times and places:

Burlington, Friday, Sept. 7, at 7½ P.M.	
Keokuk, Saturday, Sept. 8, at 7½ P.M.	
Knoxville, Monday, Sept. 10, at 2 P.M.	
Iowa City, Tuesday, Sept. 11, at 3 P.M.	
Marengo, Wednesday, Sept. 12, at 10 A.M.	
Grinnell, Wednesday, Sept. 12, at 7½ P.M.	
Newton, Thursday, Sept. 13, at 7½ P.M.	
Des Moines, Saturday, Sept. 15, at 7½ P.M.	
Indianola, Monday, Sept. 17 at 2 P.M.	
Winterset, Tuesday, Sept. 18, at 3 P.M.	
Magnolia, Wednesday, Sept. 19, at 10 A.M.	
Washington, Thursday, Sept. 20, at 10 A.M.	
Columbus City, Friday, Sept. 21, at 2 P.M.	

The Republican Central Committee at each place named, are requested to give general notice and make all necessary arrangements. A grand rally at each meeting is expected, as Senator Bingham is one of the ablest Republican speakers in the country.

TO WIDE-AWAKE CLUBS.

Every Wide-Awake Club should have copies of the Political Text Book for 1860, compiled by Horace Greeley and J. F. Cleveland. Price $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Clubs supplied, by express, at $66 per 100.

Address The Tribune, New York.

VERMONT ELECTION.

Good old Vermont—"the Star that never sets"—opened the Fall Campaign yesterday with a noble victory for Republicanism. The few returns received indicate that the Republican State ticket is carried by TWENTY THOUSAND MAJORITY, being the largest ever given at a State election. The three members of Congress and the Legislature are all the same way.

SCARCITY OF CURRENCY.

Yesterday the city bankers were nearly all short of currency, in consequence of the urgent demand by grain operators and shippers. Light exchange was, in several instances, offered at par for currency, and refused. The same state of affairs prevailed at Milwaukee.

THE WHEAT MARKET YESTERDAY.

Under the influence of the news brought by the *Palestine*, the wheat market yesterday became buoyant and excited—closing at an advance of 4 to 5c per bushel—No. 1 Spring selling last night at 91c in store, and No. 2 Spring at 87½ to 88c. This improvement took place too in the face of an advance of 1c to 1c in freights to Buffalo. Vessels at the close were engaged for wheat to Buffalo at 15½ to 16c per bushel.

The receipts of wheat yesterday amounted to 173,572 bushels, and of all kinds of grain (including flour), 246,354 bushels.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of Flour and Grain during the past week were as follows:

	RECEIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.
Flour, bbls.....	15,197	11,441
Wheat, bu.....	338,743	276,000
Corn, bu.....	33,370	150,307
Oats, bu.....	1,000	1,100
Rye, bu.....	10,880	10,146
Barley, bu.....	3,500	1,000

The total receipts of flour (reduced) and grain during the week amounted to 1,353,641 bushels. There is an increase on the week previous in flour of 3,000 barrels; of wheat, 70,000 bushels; and of corn a decrease of 130,000 bushels. There is also a slight decrease in oats and rye, and an increase in barley. There is no material difference in the shipments between the past week and those of the week previous.

The tendency in the wheat market during the past week has been decidedly upward—prices having advanced 4 to 5c per bbl. advanced 5 to 10c on the week. Corn declined 2 to 3c. Oats and rye firm and steady.

Owing to an active demand for vessels, freights have advanced 2 to 3c per bushel during the week—closing at 15 1-2 to 16c for wheat to Buffalo.

THE "POLITICAL RECORD OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS."

Thirty thousand copies of the "Political Record of Stephen A. Douglas on the Slavery Question," issued by the Republican State Central Committee, have been sold during the past two weeks, and large orders are now being received for the document from Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, and several of the Eastern States. A new edition was sent to press yesterday. It is emphatically *the* document of the campaign. Persons desiring to order it from the PRESS AND TRIBUNE office can have their orders promptly filled at the following low rates:

Single copies.....	2 cents.
Per dozen.....	20 cents.
Per hundred.....	$1.25.
Per thousand.....	10.00.

THE DISTRESS IN KANSAS.

We call attention to a letter printed elsewhere, from the Rev. Charles Reynolds, of Lawrence, Kansas, on the subject of the distress in some portions of that Territory in consequence of the failure of the crops, induced by the unexampled drouth of the present year. Mr. Reynolds brings letters from the most prominent citizens of the Territory to D. R. Holt, Esq., and others of our citizens, appealing for an loan. In this shape of seed wheat with which to put in a fall crop—in the absence of which a large portion of the Territory will be brought to the starvation point next year. Mr. Reynolds called on the Board of Trade yesterday and presented the case to the members. The most flattering assurances of prompt assistance to the amount which they were able to contribute. We commend the case to our citizens and to the thriving farmers of Illinois, as one especially worthy of their benevolent attention.

Death of N. G. Gere.

The announcement in our telegraphic column of the death of N. G. Gere, Esq., late proprietor of the Peoria *Transcript*, will be received with deep regret by a large circle of friends. He was a man of great energy and sterling integrity of character. His disease was dysentery.

Great Demonstration at Detroit.

THE CITY ALL ABLAZE.

Thirty Thousand Republicans Present

$3,000 WIDE AWAKES THERE.

Speech by Gov. Seward.

SPEECHES BY GEN. NYE, LIEUT. GOV. PATTERSON, JACOB M. HOWARD, AUSTIN BLAIR, AND OTHERS.

IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM.

DETROIT, Sept. 4.—Notwithstanding the decided appearance of rain this morning, the Republican demonstration to-day has been a decided success. At an early hour, crowds of people from the interior of the State and neighboring towns commenced pouring in, and continued until noon, when most of the trains having arrived. The number in attendance was variously estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000. The procession, which commenced forming at one o'clock, was very imposing. Three thousand Wide Awakes, with twenty-eight bands of music, a six horse team filled with ladies dressed in white, representing the several States, a flat boat on wheels duly manned and equipped, a rail fence on an immense platform, comprised some of the principal features of the display.

Many buildings along the route of the procession were gaily decorated with flags and streamers; the whole making a grand and beautiful display. The procession marched to the freight depot of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railway, where the multitude was addressed by Governor Seward. All being unable to hear him, stands were subsequently erected in different parts of the grounds and occupied by General Nye, Senator Wade, Hon. Austin Blair, Hon. Jacob M. Howard, and other distinguished gentlemen.

The torch-light procession this evening is a grand affair. Over three thousand Wide Awakes are in procession. Along the line of march, rockets are being set off, bonfires burning, buildings illuminated, and the streets decorated with transparencies and banners bearing appropriate mottoes and devices. The display is grand beyond description. Gen. Nye is addressing an enthusiastic audience from a stand on the Campus Martius, and Governor Seward and Lieutenant Gov. Patterson of New York, have just responded to a call for speeches from the balcony of Senator Chandler's residence.

Gov. Seward leaves to-morrow for Lansing, Mich., where he speaks on Thursday next, and then proceeds to Kalamazoo, where he speaks on Saturday.

"The Star that Never Sets."

The Green Mountain Boys on Duty.

VERMONT ELECTION.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 4.

The election for State officers and Members of Congress took place to-day. Returns for Governor in 29 towns give Erastus Fairbanks, Republican, 6,885; John G. Saxe, Douglas Democrat, 2,653; Harvey, Breckinridge Democrat, 487. Majority for Fairbanks, 3,783. Majority for Hall, Republican last year, 3,064, showing a Republican gain of 669. These towns embrace one-fifth of the State, and indicate the election of Mr. Fairbanks by a round majority of 20,000. 89 towns elect 45 Republicans, showing a gain of 7 over last year, and 6 Democrats, a gain of 4.

THE DESTITUTION IN KANSAS.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF ILLINOIS FOR SEED WHEAT!

EDITORS PRESS and TRIBUNE:

The undersigned having been sent by the citizens of Lawrence, Kansas, to your city for the purpose of obtaining seed wheat, to be sown this fall, and hearing that conflicting statements have been made both in regard to the extent and severity of the drouth, would respectfully state a few facts and leave the citizens of Chicago to draw their own conclusions as to the necessity of something being done *immediately*, if we would avoid a second year's dearth.

The portion south of the Kansas river—two thirds of the whole Territory—(with a few favored exceptions, and these of very small area) had no rain of two hours duration from early in August, '59, until last Saturday, Sept. 1st, '60. The farmers sowed freely of winter wheat last fall, but there being no snow to protect, nor rain to germinate the grain, the entire sowing was all lost labor. Not one farmer in twenty saved his seed.

Of spring wheat, not a bushel, it is believed, was harvested, although hundreds of acres were sown.

Corn, potatoes, Hungarian grass, buckwheat and turnips have all been planted or sown in their season, but all to little purpose, as no one it is believed, will raise half a crop, while *nine-tenths* of the inhabitants will not get back their seed. Of potatoes, the great staple with the farmer, there are *none at all*, not a single hill.

As is well known, our people are generally poor, and, as they depend on this year's crops for their winter's stores, and these having so signally failed, they must suffer the most pinching poverty, and many of them, with their wives and children, must perish with hunger, unless speedy aid be afforded.

Persons thus circumstanced cannot, of course, purchase seed wheat, unless they can find friends who will be willing to sell it to them on one year's time. The people of Kansas were nobly aided by Chicago in 1856-7. They are most grateful to you for the past, and look imploringly to you in this their darkest and most trying hour.

In behalf of the people of LAWRENCE and vicinity.

CHAS. REYNOLDS.

CLAY AND BAKER AT MT. CARROLL.

Five Thousand People on the Ground

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

MT. CARROLL, Sept. 5, 1860.

This has been a glorious day for "Little Carroll." "The mud sills and hard-fisted farmers" were out in full force to hear Kentucky's most worthy son, and the eloquent Baker of Minnesota. Owing to the meeting at Polo to-morrow we had a smaller audience than we otherwise would, as the Polo meeting drew from us at least one-third of the population of our own county. But this loss was made up by delegations from Jackson and Clinton counties, Iowa, and Jo Daviess and Whiteside counties in this State. The Lyons, Iowa, *Wide Awakes* were here in full force, also some from Sabula, and from Fulton and Morrison. Multiply the number at Jim Allen's meeting by twenty and it would not be more than attended our meeting to-day. The number on the ground exceeded five thousand, four-fifths of whom at least, were voters, the dust having kept the women at home. I shall not attempt to describe the various banners and mottoes, as it would lengthen my letter beyond proper limits. As the auctioneer says, they were "too numerous to mention." If no greater draft is made on "Little Carroll" than for 1,000 majority, she will honor it without asking a discount of a single vote. So the revolution progresses. Hurrah for Old Abe! Yours, &c., CARROLL.

"Boy" Lost.

The following advertisement appears in *The Minnesotian*. We trust it may lead to the recovery of the lost boy, and to the restoration of peace to a bereaved family:

"Left Washington, D. C., some time in July, to go home to his mother in New York. He has not yet reached his mother, who is very anxious about him. He has been sent at Philadelphia, New York city, Hartford, Ct., and at a clam-bake in Rhode Island. He has been heard from at Boston, Portland, Augusta and Bangor, Maine. From some expressions he has dropped, it is feared that he has become insane upon a subject he calls 'Popular Sovereignty.' He is about five feet nothing in height, and about the same in diameter the other way. He has a red face, short legs and a large belly. Answers to the name of 'Little Giant.' Talks a great deal, and very loud; always about himself. Has an idea that he is a candidate for the Presidency. Had on, when he left, drab pants, a white vest, and blue coat with brass buttons on the tail is very near the ground.

"Any information concerning him will be gratefully received by his afflicted mother. For further particulars address

"AUGUST BELMONT, New York;
"WILLIS A. GORMAN, Minnesota."

THE CAMP MEETING.—The great Camp Meeting at Desplaines terminates to-day.

Walker in Central America—Proclamation of the President of Nicaragua.

The President of Nicaragua has issued the following proclamation, in view of the supposed approach of the pirate Walker to that Republic:

Fernando Chamorro, Senator, charged with the Executive power of the Republic of Nicaragua, to the inhabitants:

Conspirators—William Walker, the enemy of our repose, with a party of his robbers, menaces at this moment our neighbor and sister, the Republic of Honduras; the danger is likewise ours—the question is Central American.

The ruins which his destructive hands scattered far and near are yet smoking, these continually make us remember what we may again expect from these hordes of cannibals. The religion of our fathers, our paternal hearths, our beloved families, the very soil under our feet, all will be taken from us by force should that heartless people (*gente*)—whose professed principle is the destruction of our race—take possession of the country.

Our past dissensions were the cause that, in the late invasion, the contest was prolonged and the idea of our easy conquest conceived. Now, united, we have but one standard, independence—one enemy, filibusters. The time and occasion has come for us to prove to the whole world that we are able to defend our rights, and that our territory is not to be trodden with impunity.

Clergymen of the Republic! The holy religion of which ye are the ministers is menaced, fulfil your evangelical mission.

Proprietors, fellow-citizens all! You know the gravity of the danger. The government reposes in the security that each of you is prepared promptly to comply with the duties imposed upon you by your country.

Soldiers of the Army! The miserable Vandals whom you caused to bite the dust at San Jacinto, Masaya, Rivas, and Granada, dare again to challenge your ferocity (*bravura*). Prepare yourselves. At whatever point of Central America they may appear, it is to us also that the challenge is extended. There is the danger of our country; there, honor and our oaths call us, and there, as heretofore, in your ranks will be found your companion and friend.

FERNANDO CHAMORRO.

Managua, July 20, 1860.

Gen. Houston Withdraws.

Gen. Houston has actually withdrawn his name from the Presidential canvass. His "chances of success," he says "are not so apparent"—as to warrant his continuing a candidate, he probable intended to add. He sees that all the candidates ought to follow his example, and promptly abandon the field. They have no chance of success, and if they persist in running, the Republican nominee is sure to be elected. He calls upon his countrymen to "forget him" and to forget the claims of all office seekers." We fear it will be much easier to do the first than the last. If all thought of office were laid aside we suspect there would be very little interest in the election. Politics is a very excellent sentiment,—but it leads very few men now a-days to perform heroic acts of self-sacrifice.

Gen. Houston declines to express a preference for any other man. He wants to see a "union of all national-minded men." He calls upon all the other candidates to withdraw,—and upon the people at large to abandon "specious dogmas, cap-trap platforms and electioneering cant," and to unite upon—somebody who can beat Lincoln. Modesty probably prevents the General from naming the man.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE CITY.

☞ The Superior Court is now in session.

☞ The Board of Supervisors come in session NEXT week on Tuesday.

☞ Yesterday was warm, one of the most sultry days of this season hitherto.

☞ See Alderman Sexton's card in favor of Dr. Ayer.

WHOSE IS HE?—A white horse estray is in Wright & Currier's livery stable on Michigan street.

☞ SALE OF A PROPELLER.—Solomon Sturgess yesterday bought the propeller Ostonagon of Gurdon S. Hubbard, Esq., for $26,000.

FAIRS.—The Illinois State fair opens at Jacksonville, Morgan Co., on Monday Sept. 10th.

The United States Agricultural and Mechanical Fair is to be held at Cincinnati from the 11th to the 20th of September the same week.

☞ At the Pigeon Shooting Match of the Audubon Club, Col. W. S. Johnston won the fine double barreled shot gun put up by Geo. T. Abbey and valued at $100. The match took place at the Audubon Club Grounds at T. Stagg's on Saturday, Sept. 1st.

☞ Elder Bastion, formerly one of the Bishops in the Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach at 7½ P. M. every night this week, in the Meeting House of the First Christian (Disciple) Church, on Monroe street, between Aberdeen and Rucker streets, West Side. Come and hear him.

TRADE WITH THE SOUTH.—The Illinois Central Railroad are prosecuting with much energy and liberality the opening of and enlargement of trade facilities with the South. They have, in conjunction with the Mobile & Ohio and the Mississippi Central Railroads, just established a freight tariff. The Tariff of rates to South Carolina and Georgia has not yet been decided upon.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.—The first term of the present collegiate year in this institution will open to-morrow, Sept. 6th. Ample arrangements have been made for efficient instruction in all the departments of the preparatory School and College. It is to be hoped that many young men will be seeking quiet and attractive place for study will find their way to Evanston.

The Sailor's Meeting.

The adjourned meeting of the sailors for forming a Chicago Seamen's Mutual Benevolent Society, was held at the same place as the former meeting, last evening, Capt. Woodruff, the President, in the chair. Dr. D. D. Waite, resigned the office of Treasurer, and on his recommendation, E. I. Tinkham was chosen.

The Board of Directors were chosen as follows: Dr. D. D. Waite, C. N. Holden, James Long, Capt. Henry Deal, Henry Ribbe.

The list of members has been signed by about one hundred and fifty. The meetings have been full and very interesting. Meetings are to be held every month, and monthly dues of twenty-five cents from each member. The present board of officers hold until April 1st, the period fixed for the annual meeting. Adjourned to Thursday evening.

The sailors are to be congratulated in the successful launch of their new organization, which is admirably officered, and will prove staunch and serviceable for many years to come.

The Camp Meeting.

[Spekial Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

The great Camp Meeting of the Chicago District, at Desplaines Station, closes on Wednesday. On Monday evening, Rev. Mr. Adams preached to a large and a tenire audience. The prayer meeting which followed was the greatest meeting of the kind held on the ground. The large enclosed space in front of the ground was filled with penitents. Another prayer meeting was then opened at the rear of the seatings by Revs. McKaig, Eddy, and others. It was opened with a powerful exhortation by Rev. McKaig, and about 30 penitents presented themselves for prayer; about one hundred seeking religion at the two meetings, among them were several elderly men and women. Between thirty and forty were converted during the evening, making over fifty at the public prayer meetings for the day. And in the words away from the encampment all through the ground. Little groups have been gathered in prayer, or persons were alone in prayer. Many conversations have taken place at these grove meetings. Early Tuesday morning the people were awakened by a thunder storm. The rain came down in heavy showers, but did not dampen the ardor of the people, for above the roar of the storm could be heard all around the encampment the songs of praise. One melody suggested by the circumstances of which they were surrounded, the chorus of which is—

"We'll stand the storm, it won't be long;
We'll anchor by and by."

"We'll Anchor By and By," appeared to be the favorite. The host of the tents turned the rain so that the inmates suffered but little inconvenience.

A meeting of the tent holders was held at 8 A. M., in the great tent, at which it was decided to hold another meeting next year, if possible, on the same ground. A resolution was also passed that the committee for next year consist of the pastor and one lay member from each charge—the layman to be appointed by the charge. This was made to include the German and Scandinavian Churches within the District. To this committee the Presiding Elder and the Rev. Mr. Leonard, of the Stanton's Bethel, were added. At 9 A. M., Rev. Mr. Cookrane, of Wheaton, preached, at 11 A. M. Rev. Mr. Ayer, of Evanston, and at 3 P. M. Rev. H. Cox, of Chicago. At 2 o'clock the children had another meeting. In the afternoon prayer meeting at the stand the space was again filled with penitents, and another meeting was started at the right of the seatings.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE FAIR.

SIXTH DAY.

The Wigwam had a good turn-out of visitors yesterday, and last evening, and the interest of our citizens in this great exhibition is apparently unabated. To-day, the the last day but one of the Fair, should be improved by all who have not seen it. The little folks of the Public Schools are to be admitted this afternoon at a dime fee. The beautiful display of flowers by Charles Reisig, with the superb bouquet six feet high, was admired by all who yesterday saw the same.

We notice the little landscape in hair-work, the product of the skill of a German artist, and the property of Dr. Williams, of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, has been moved to a better light and location, and crowds were about it all day. It is a small piece, and will be likely to be overlooked, but all who see it will be repaid by studying its beauties. It is rarely that such terms can be applied to a work in its class of art.

Another point of interest around which is a continual throng, and which is really worthy of notice, are Campbell & Moore's cases of Hair Jewelry. Their bird clock is a perfect curiosity in itself. Their sets of Hair Jewelry are really superb, and need to be seen to be appreciated; surpassing anything we have ever seen in that line, and from the host of admirers this seems to be the general opinion of the visitors to the Fair.

Messrs. Jevne & Almini, No. 101 Washington street, have on exhibition beautiful specimens of fresco painting and graining, at a first-class residence on Michigan avenue. The library is beautifully grained in carved and panneled oak, and is considered by the best judges a perfect imitator piece of art. The parlors are frescoed in the most exquisite taste, and reflect great credit upon those artists who have won a name and reputation second to none in the country. We admire the interest many of our first citizens of Chicago are taking in this style of ornamenting their private residences, showing as it does good taste and judgment combined. We would recommend J. & A. to all desiring their services. The same artists also have two well executed portrait banners of Lincoln and Douglas, at the Fair.

Otto Stein has on exhibition some superb specimens of painting on glass in the very highest style of such workmanship.

Gale Bro.'s have a case of chemicals, extracts and samples of native wines.

A very large case finely furnished, is truly an "American institution," as representing a branch in which our own country surpasses the world. Dentistry, in all its branches, is in the United States carried to a state of perfection unknown abroad. Messrs. Jones & White extensive manufacturers at Philadelphia, exhibit by S. R. Bingham, their representative at No. 102 Randolph street, in this city, a large display of their Artificial Gums and Dental Wares. It is instructive and interesting to look over this assortment and see how human skill and ingenuity has compensated for the ravages of time and disease, and placed within the reach of all, these restoring helps. The manufacturing house who are the exhibitors are, in their line, without any peers in the world, and their market is indeed the entire world, for as dentistry has spread to all the larger cities of the civilized globe, so from the ladies East and West, from South America, and from all parts of Europe Jones & White are called upon to fill orders for artificial teeth. These are made of a carefully combined selection of inorganic materials. Through step by step of progress toward perfection, until one after another, the difficulties in the way of imitation of the natural organs, on account of their semi-transparency, their peculiar color and their variety of tints, have been surmounted by perseverance and labor, until it would seem that, in point of strength, beauty of finish, and perfect resemblance to nature in form, color, and surface, as well as in almost endless varieties of shape and style, and the ease with which they can be adapted to the great variety of cases which present themselves, and in the ability to resist the hammer in inserting and the blow-pipe in soldering, there is little to be desired.

There are now engaged in Messrs. Jones & White's establishment over 100 persons, nearly one-half of whom are females. They can turn out, in finished teeth, with their present force, over 200,000 plain teeth per month—of course not so many gum teeth, as there is much additional labor on these. The amount of wages paid weekly is over $900. Look at the teeth in the case at the Fair, and you will see in the back of each two little platina pins—no other metal could answer the purpose. It gives an idea of the extent of the manufacture referred to, the fact that for these tiny bits of platina wire, the consumption of platina in the establishment referred to, amounts to 900 ounces per month, which, at $6.50 per ounce, gives an outlay, for this article alone, of more than $70,000 per annum. But let our readers look again—if not seen before look now at Jones & White's case in the Fair. It will repay their study.

F. Arnold & Co. of No. 55 Lasalle street, exhibit a fine display of their Chicago-made Microscopes and Philosophical Instruments.

We noticed a fine collection of copper coins of 700 specimens, and embracing the coinage of 134 different nations. They were collected in this city in the short space of five months, by William J. Prescott, a young man who resides in the South Division. He has among others an English coin whose value is one sixty-fourth part of a penny, and is the smallest copper coin ever minted. He has a collection of which he may well be proud, and, although young in years, he promises to be a most accomplished numismatologist.

John Clark & Son show a French window and a common sash fitted with their patent weather strip and fastener, the best security in use against cold, dust, weather influences, and the burglar fraternity. It is simple, easy to be operated, cheap, and yet perfectly effective in use. It makes the window fast beyond all possibility of opening the same unless the sash is cut away.

Frisbie Brothers exhibit two bales of hay, compactly pressed, from their powerful hay presses on South Canal street, on the West Side. They thus abundantly prove that by such dense packing as their machinery gives the same, the great staple of our prairies may be made a most profitable article of export, since its usual objection of *bulk* is lost and ten tons may be loaded upon a single car.

E. W. Blatchford, from the Chicago Lead works, sends a fine display of lead pipe, and sheet and bar lead.

Chapman & Brother exhibit a Corn Sheller that may, at the will of the owner, turn its attention to grinding apples, and by the aid of a cheap press that goes with it, give the farmer "a little more cider too."

We saw quite a bevy of farmers and others studying, and heard them all approving *Howell's Corn Planter*, a most ingenious implement and pronounced by agriculturists a perfect success. It requires two men, a driver, and dropper, does its work accurately, neatly, and rapidly, and is free from the faults of cloggings and liability to derangement which have done much to prejudice the farmers against Corn Planters.

A beautiful fountain, its basin supplied with ice and drinking cups, has been doing daily credit to the taste and liberality of D. L. Boone, Plumber. It is a neat affair,

The large assortment of housekeeping articles from the Emporium of H. C. Van Schaack, both by its tasteful arrangement and the variety of useful articles attracts much praise.

C. L. Noble lights up his space of the Wigwam of an evening with his own Kerosene, and owes nothing to the Gas Company.

Messrs. Hitchcock & Adams exhibit a large display of their scales of Chicago manufacture.

The Buffalo Scale Co. have a scale on exhibition.

The Wilcox Patent Artificial Leg is exhibited by the maker, Charles Stafford, No. 196 Lake street, of this city. It is one of the most simple and beautiful of known mechanisms for the end desired, its spring being by a strong elastic cord peculiar to the invention. The specimens on exhibition are, we learn, both from actual orders, and so of much credit to Mr. S. than simply show work.

Let all who have not visited the Wigwam do it the justice and themselves the satisfaction of of repairing the omission.

☞ Mozart's requiem is in rehearsal by some of our best musical talent, and will soon be brought out at the Cathedral as a benefit for Emilia Garibe, a well known and esteemed vocalist of this city.

Bryan Hall.

We looked in at Bryan Hall yesterday, now rapidly approaching completion. The painters have followed the carpenters, and now the upholsterers are busy. On the occasion of throwing open this splendid public audience room to its destined uses, we shall take the opportunity to refer to its merits more in detail, but as it stands we may now say in brief that we have never elsewhere seen a Hall of its class for which we would be willing to exchange this, as regards its fitness and excellence in all points of access, spaciousness, general arrangement, lighting, ventilation, and as they must undoubtedly prove, its acoustic qualities.

This is high praise, yet we can honestly accord no less, for our opinion is strengthened by that of those in whose opinion, did we distrust our own, every confidence should be placed. Certainly Mr. Bryan has spared neither expense nor pains in personal supervision or comparison with other halls of its class, to secure a most perfect and complete Hall and Concert Room, and he has done so. It is not thrust into an "upper chamber" at the head of dangerous flights of stairs and through narrow and cramped vestibules, such as too often characterize public halls, but Bryan Hall opens on the street with a broad door raised but half a flight of steps from the sidewalk. In addition are means of egress in wide doors on the alley which can be thrown open and the Hall cleared through the same without using the front entrance at all. But these latter, of course, only for rare emergencies, or the very few occasions for such necessity.

As to the size of Bryan Hall, the question has so often been referred to, that we have taken pains to procure from Messrs. Carter & Bauer the accurate measurements for comparison of this new audience room with Metropolitan Hall. The actual figures are as follows:

Metropolitan Hall, front of stage to rear.....	77 feet.
" Width.....	75. "
Bryan Hall, front of stage to rear.....	78. "
" Width.....	76. "

By this greater area, together with the consequent larger capacity of the galleries, Bryan Hall will give from 500 to 600 more sittings than any other in the city, since the Metropolitan is its largest competitor.

The ventilation of the Hall is most complete. The means of lighting are novel and beautiful, the gas burners being in a circle under the dome and concealed by a screen of ground glass from which their light comes softened and blended, without glare or annoyance to the eye. Other advantages are gained by the same, to which we shall again refer.

In the plan of the building, the main floor being raised a half flight, gives a lofty lower apartment of the same area as the Hall. This it was designed should be leased as a restaurant, but by a change of his plan, Mr. Bryan has now decided to hold this lower hall on lease for such numerous uses as may demand a cheaper hall, of ready access, and suitable appointments. During the year many such calls by those who wish accomodations for lectures, and various assemblies of the less prominent class, for all of which this lower hall will prove an acquisition. It is a very desirable feature as changed from the former plan, and a single season will so declare it.

As it stands, or is soon to stand, Bryan Hall will be at once an honor to our city and a credit to its enterprising and liberal proprietor. The wall at the back of the stage is to be hung with the Healy National Gallery of Paintings, comprising the leading Statesmen and Presidents from Washington down to J. B., and the two large historical pieces "Webster's Reply to Hayne," and "Franklin at the Court of France," as art attraction of which any American city might well be proud, and the crowning ornament of Bryan Hall.

Laying the Corner Stone of New Trinity.

Yesterday was a most interesting occasion with the many who are concerned in the progress of the enterprise of so vital importance to the church and congregation of Trinity, as the erection of their proposed beautiful new house of worship.

The hour appointed for laying the corner-stone of this edifice on Jackson street, near Wabash avenue, was 11 A. M., at which time a large concourse of people had assembled. A procession of clergy, wardens and vesary was formed at the house of L. P. Hilliard, Esq. All the Episcopal clergy of the city were present on the occasion.

The ceremonies commenced with the reading of prayers by Rev. Mr. Pratt, Rector of the church. Rev. Mr. Bishop, Rector of St. John's Church, read the 48th and 84th Psalms and selections from the 1st book of Chronicles; after which the choir sang the 25th hymn to the tune of 'Olmuiz,' accompanied by the audience.

Rev. Mr. Pratt then read the following list of articles, which were deposited in the stone.

The Holy Bible.
Book of Common Prayer.
Journal of the General Convention of 1859.
The following new publications: *Hopkins' Western Churchman, Thomas Record, Episcopal Accord, Protestant Churchman*, Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck's Valedictory Sermon, the present Rector's Introductory Sermon, the Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE, *Journal, Democrat*, Times and Catholic Citizen.
The names of the Rector, Warden and Vestry of Trinity Church.
The Architect, Building Committee and Contractors.
The Bishop of the Diocese and City Clergy.

After the box was deposited and sealed up, the choir sang the 101st hymn to the tune of "Tallis' Evening Hymn."

The stone was then lowered to its place and adjusted, after which the Rector, striking the stone three times, said:

In the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, Amen; I lay the corner stone of an edifice to be here erected by the name of Trinity Church, and to be devoted to the service of Almighty God, agreeably to the principles of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, in its doctrines, ministry, liturgy, rites and usages. Other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid; even Jesus Christ, who is God over all, blessed forever more, in whom we have redemption through his blood, even the forgiveness of sins. Amen.

The Rev. Dr. Clarkson then proceeded with the service to the address, which was delivered by the Rector, and was brief and able.

The choir of Trinity Church was present and sung the hymns suitable for the occasion. The services were concluded by the Rev. Mr. Hodges, who read the collects and pronounced the benediction.

Wabash avenue is to be for all time the street of church edifices, as one by one the new erections by our South Side congregations "fall into line" along that beautiful thoroughfare. Among them all none will exceed the new church of Trinity in the desirable points of commodiousness, and appropriateness in every detail. T. V. Wadsker is the architect. It is intended to finish the structure in time for dedication next Easter. It will be enclosed by October 1st.

Medical Department of Lind University.

We have received the Second Annual Announcement of this institution. The faculty consists of the following gentlemen:

David Rutter, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women; J. H. Hollister, M. D., Professor of Descriptive Anatomy; H. A. Johnson, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Histology; A. L. McAllister, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; M. K. Taylor, M. D., Professor of General Pathology and Public Hygiene; F. Mahla, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry; Edmund Andrews, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery and of Clinical Surgery; Ralph N. Isham, M. D., Professor of Surgical Anatomy and Operations of Surgery; W. H. Byford, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; N. S. Davis, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine and of Clinical Medicine; H. G. Spafford, Esq., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence; Horace Wardner, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The next session commences on the second Monday in October, and ends on the last Monday in March.

Between thirty and forty students were in attendance at the first session, of whom nine graduated. We understand there is a prospect of a large increase in numbers during the coming winter.

Information in detail may be had by addressing the Secretary, Wm. H. Byford, M. D., Chicago, Illinois.

A NEW CAUSE

Press & Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1860.

"NEGRO EQUALITY."

The Democracy of Illinois are pretty much bankrupted for arguments, but they have one last resource when everything else fails—everlasting "nigger equality." Of course there will be no "nigger equality" where there are no "niggers," and as the Republican party propose to save the Territories for free white men, while the Democracy leave a way open for their introduction, it is difficult to see how the slang phrase here quoted applies to any other party than themselves. But there are a few facts in this connection which have a more special significance, as fixing upon the Democratic party the responsibility of all the negro equality which prevails in the United States:

In the State of Maine the negro is a citizen. The State of Maine, at the time when the laws were enacted conferring citizenship upon negroes, was overwhelmingly Democratic, and the Democratic party enacted that negroes should be citizens!

In the State of New Hampshire negroes are citizens. The State of New Hampshire at the time when citizenship was conferred upon colored persons was overwhelmingly Democratic, and the Democratic party enacted the laws which gave them the right of suffrage!

In the State of Massachusetts negroes are citizens. The rights of citizenship and of the elective franchise were conferred upon them by the Democratic party of that State at the only time when they ever held the reins of government there!

In the State of New York all colored persons who own $250 worth of property are allowed to vote. The Constitutional Convention which conferred this privilege upon them was largely Democratic—was presided over by Martin Van Buren, then the great Democratic leader of the State—and the same Martin Van Buren was subsequently elected President of the United States by the Democratic party of the nation! And at the same time Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, who had actually married a colored woman on the most approved principles of amalgamation, was nominated for Vice President by a National Democratic Convention, and elected to that high office by Democratic votes!!

In the State of Ohio persons of one-half negro blood are allowed to vote. At the time this privilege was conferred upon them the Democratic party were in power, and *they* framed the Constitution which extended the right of suffrage to persons of color!

Some years ago the Legislature of Wisconsin provided for a popular vote on the question of allowing negroes to vote at all elections, the same as white people. At this time the Democratic party was largely in the majority in Wisconsin, and they are responsible for the attempt to establish negro-equality in that State!

Now, let us see what the Republican party has done in the way of negro-equality. Will any gentleman Democrat put his finger on the act which couples them with that doctrine? It is most true that the Republican party are opposed to the enslavement of any who bear the Divine image and likeness. It is equally true that no man can be a good Democrat in these days unless the first article in his creed is, that he "don't care whether slavery is voted down or voted up." But here are five States in ad negro equality into their laws and constitutions, and a sixth where they proposed to do so, though the people failed to ratify the proposition. And not only so, but the Democracy of the United States elevated to the Presidency one of the champions of the doctrine, and to the Vice Presidency a person who was actually married to a colored woman, and who, in the event of the President's death, would have been mistress of the White House! Quite likely she would have lent grace to the Presidential levees. Quite likely she would have received the foreign Ambassadors with dignity and suavity; we have always heard her spoken of as an accomplished lady. But O, what a comment on the Democracy and negro equality!

We know of nothing more utterly swinish than this incessant cry of "negro equality." It is fair to presume that the persons who are so stingily exercised on that theme are suffering in social position from competition with negroes. It is the most natural inference in the world. But the *State Register* are some in danger of changing places with their colored neighbors. It is not improbable that they require additional legislation to counteract a movement in nature and society likely to elevate the negro at their expense. And we cannot say that they are far wrong. For if anything in a free State, a civilized country and an enlightened age, is thoroughly debasing and degrading, it is the habitual defense of slavery on the part of one whose every interest is on the side of freedom and free labor.

☞ If J. W. Davidson will examine the PRESS AND TRIBUNE of August 31st, he will find a statement concerning the railroad accident at Young America, over the signature of Messrs. Chapin, Creswell and Holton, of that place. We prefer taking the word of these gentlemen to that of J. W. D., and the latter will understand that this is the reason why his communication is not ventilated in these columns. We have no desire to accuse the Douglasite leaders of any sins of which they are not guilty, and we lost no time in publishing the communication alluded to exculpating them in relation to the Young America accident. Their real sins are sufficiently damaging without making them responsible for those they have no hand in. By the way, why is the attempt that was made to destroy a train containing thousands of Republicans on their way home from the great demonstration at Springfield, on the 8th of August, suffered by the Douglasites to pass in silence? If J. W. D. is desirous of doing his party a real service he would be better employed in trying to shield it from the odium of that diabolical deed, than in writing pompous and insulting letters to Republican journals about a matter which those journals had voluntarily and cheerfully set right. Moreover, if J. W. D. were at all solicitous to preserve his own good name from reproach, he would have quite as much upon his hands as he could well attend to. There are many people in Illinois, among them, not a few Douglasites, who would be glad to know what he has to say about his alleged buying and selling of certain men, women and children in a neighboring Slave State, within the last year or two. Doubtless the columns of the *Times and Herald* would be opened to a communication from J. W. D. on this subject. We submit that he could better employ his time in attempting to clear up the various stories in circulation respecting these alleged transactions of his, than in reading lectures to the PRESS AND TRIBUNE on the duties of a public journal.

"A Man is Known by the Company he Keeps."

By this rule, what kind of a friend of the Union is S. A. Douglas? Running on a ticket with an old and bitter disunionist, he is also supported by many of the most ultra fire-eaters in all the South. At the head of the Douglas electoral ticket of Alabama is Ex-Governor Houston, who, by a message to the Legislature of that State, in 1857, used the following language: "*It is now proposing to gain and sustain my views by dissolving every tie that binds us to the Confederacy.*"

The candidate on the same ticket with Douglas, for Vice President, is not only a rank slaveocratic, and speaks of popular sovereignty as "ridiculous and absurd," but he (Johnson) believes that capital should own its labor, irrespective of color or condition. In a public speech, delivered in Philadelphia on the 15th of September, 1856, he said:

"*We believe capital should own labor*; in there any double class of men who get their living by the sweat of their brow; and then there must be another class that controls and directs the capital of the country."

Should the Douglas ticket be elected, this fire-eater could be President in case Douglas should again fall a victim to gout in the stomach, pleurisy, delirium tremens, dysentery, or any of his other ailments. What do Western Democrats think of having Johnson for President? How can they vote for Douglas and Johnson without endorsing the atrocious sentiments of the latter? Will Democrats reflect a moment before they vote?

Afraid to Discuss.

The Republican elector for the Columbus District, Ohio, is R. P. L. Baber, Esq., a leading attorney of that city and an original Lincoln man. Mr. Baber has challenged "Sunset" Cox to meet him on the stump and discuss the questions of the day before the people. Cox backed down and refused to encounter Baber who is one of the best posted up politicians in Ohio, and would be an overmatch for the M. C. on questions of fact, figures, record and political history. The *Journal* says that Mr. Cox is afraid to meet Mr. Baber in *fair discussion* upon the stump. He is also afraid to meet Mr. Galloway, or he would not by his rudeness toward the county Republican Committee, have cut off all propositions to that effect. Since Mr. Cox declines to hold a joint discussion with the elector, it is the purpose of the latter to follow each of his speeches by a speech on the succeeding evening—unless the former should contrive some way to conceal his appointments, which, we apprehend, it will be difficult to do. Mr. Baber is not to be thwarted by Mr. Cox's refusal to hold a series of joint discussions with him. He will have the discussion in another shape, in spite of Mr. Cox; and the people will thus be afforded an opportunity of hearing both sides of the question.

A Large Gain Story Spoiled.

Some days ago the Chicago *Times and Herald* published the following statement:—

On the 14th inst., a rousing Douglas meeting was held in Kalamazoo, Mich., which was addressed, among others, by Hon. H. Mower, and Hon. Foster Pr ti, neither of whom ever voted a Democratic ticket. A large German Democratic club has been formed in the same place composed to a considerable extent of former Republicans, but now ardent Democrats.

Supposing that it was a canard, we cut it out and sent it to the editor of the Kalamazoo *Telegraph*. He writes us as follows, which pounces a big hole in the *Times and Herald* story:

KALAMAZOO, Sept. 1, 1860.

EDITOR PRESS and TRIBUNE:

Your note enclosing an item from the Chicago *T. & Herald* relative to certain alleged desertions from the Republican ranks, is received. In reply I would say, 1st, that *no such meeting ever took place*; 2d, that Hon. Foster Pratt and Hon. H. Mower *have been Democratic Douglas Secretaries*, and have experienced no "change of heart;" they never have been *Republicans or acted a Republican ticket*. Foster Pratt was elected a member of the last Legislature on the Democratic ticket. These facts are notorious here. And lastly: the "large German Democratic Club" spoken of as having been formed here, consists of about 15 members. Nine-tenths of the Germans hereabouts are members of the Republican organization, and are enthusiastic for Lincoln & Hamlin.

Never was the prospect of carrying this State by an overwhelming majority for Republican candidates and Republican principles better. We shall give Lincoln a larger majority than we did Fremont. No Republican here has deserted his colors, but on the contrary hundreds have forsaken the sinking rotten hulk of Democracy and joined the Republican hosts. The Germans are almost to a man for Republican principles, and are true as the dial to the sun.

Respectfully yours.

Ohio Census Items.

The complete returns for the following counties show their population to be:

	Population in 1850.	Population in 1860.
Gallia,	22,001	17,262
Meigs,	20,679	19,719
Monroe,	20,879	17,971
Morgan,	14,456	13,763
Vinton,	11,450	9,353
Hocking,	20,744	18,978
Perry,	17,311	16,967
Noble,	23,076	22,275
Washington,	23,779	22,275

In most of the counties it will be seen that the increase in population has been large, and in all fair.

The population of Cleveland is ascertained to be 48,556, against 43,409 in 1850. The *Herald* having complained that the census was not correctly taken, the Marshal offers his services to reward if the names of 35 omitted persons can be found. He accounts for the small population by the fact that he found 600 unoccupied dwelling houses.

The people of Mansfield, Ohio, feeling aggrieved at the United State census, the city Council ordered an enumeration to be taken which made out the population 100 less than the Marshal had made it!

The people of Toledo are deeply disappointed at the result of the enumeration there. It seems that the city has been at a complete stand still.

How they Get up Bell-Everett Meetings.—

The telegraph reporters of the Associated Press frequently report the proceedings of Bell-Everett meetings, in various parts of the country, in a manner to impose upon the country, representing them as very large, enthusiastic, &c. A Bell-Everett Convention was held at Harrisburg, Pa., a few days since, and the telegraph report informed the public that every district in the State was represented, and that great enthusiasm prevailed. We have a very different story from the Harrisburg papers. But six out out of the twenty-five Congressional Districts were represented. Says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*:

"The Bell meeting held in the evening was a perfect fizzle. There were few persons present in Washington, and those who did attend are opposed to the Locofocos. At old Democrat presided at the meeting, and the same party did all the cheering. Not a solitary man who has heretofore acted with us in the Peoples party organization took part in the meeting. The whole thing was so apparent a Locofoco move that no respectable opposition man would be found in their company."

☞ The Michigan editors have been unusually unlucky this year. Hon. John N. Ingersoll, of the Democratic organization, and Hon. Charles V. Deland, of the Jackson *Citizen*, have been nominated for the Senate. Mr. Rankin, of the Flint *Citizen*, is up for the House. Mr. Scarritt, of the Port Huron *Press*, has been nominated for Judge of Probate, and Mr. Simons, of the Sturgis *Republican*, is nominated for Coroner.

☞ A Lincoln pole was raised at Lansing, Mich., last Monday, which is one hundred and forty-six feet high, and is surmounted by a Lincoln maul, and bears at its peak the names of Lincoln and Hamlin.

How Douglas Imitates Jackson.

[From the Jacksonville Journal.]

When Gen. Jackson was nominated for the Presidency, in 1825, he immediately resigned his seat in the Senate, and left it under the resignation he thus addresses the Legislature of Tennessee:

My name having been before the nation for the office of chief magistrate during the time I served as your Senator, placed me in a situation truly delicate; but, delicate as it was, my friends did not, and my enemies cannot, charge me with descending from the independent ground then occupied, with degrading the trust reposed in me by mingling in the Presidential chase. As by a resolution of your body you have thought proper again to present my name to the American people, it must entreat to be excused from any further service in the Senate, and to suggest, in conclusion, that it is due to myself to practice upon the maxims recommended to others; and, should I feel constrained to retire from a situation where temptation may exist, and suspicious arise, of the exercise of an influence leading to my own aggrandizement, Accept, &c., &c.,

ANDREW JACKSON.

How much like Jackson Douglas acts, going around the country making stump trap speeches. They would furnish abundant proof (even if it were not already furnished by his whole history) of his inborn vulgarity and gross want of delicacy of feeling.

Degradation of the Country.

Conceive, if you can, of *Washington on the "stump!"* Conceive of his lugging in the Presidency, reminding crowds of the populace from some tavern balcony that he fought our battles and gained our victories. Conceive of him depreciating an opponent for the Presidential chair in a loud, roaring mass meeting—but you cannot go on: it is too revolting.

It was left for this miserable canvass, in the lowest depths and degradation of the broken and ruined "Democracy," to show to a disgusted world this spectacle. As from old ruins there is said to come up a fetid odor as of the decay of centuries, to from the dying Democracy seems up the rank smell of all manner of corruption. A candidate for the Presidency "stumping" the country! A man thought fit to hold the dignity of the office in his hands, fit to occupy what is fondly called the greatest of earthly offices, traveling through the country, haranguing all comers and begging for office, like a blackguard on the side walk! In this compaxion has Stephen A. Douglas brought the Presidency of the United States!—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Chief Justice of Massachusetts.

Gov. Banks has nominated as Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in place of Judge Shaw, George Tyler Bigelow, who, for the last ten years, has been one of the associate justices of the Court.

The selection of a successor to Chief Justice Shaw—one who should worthily wear the mantle which had been worn before by a Dane, a Parson and a Shaw—was a difficult and a delicate duty. Prominent men of the bar, and of business, concurred in favor of this selection, and a general satisfaction already greets it. Judge Bigelow has distinguished himself already by his industry, energy, promptitude, his soundness of judgement, and disposition to facilitate public business. His reputation as a jurist of the higher sort is yet to be made, but the general acquiescence of the bar in his nomination is an evidence that he has already reached such a standard for association with that of his predecessors who have given the bench of Massachusetts its high place in the annals of American jurisprudence.—*New York World.*

What's in a Name.—The following are places of note in the county of Hanover, Va.:

Negro Foot, Hail Town, Bunyard Roost, Bull Run, Hog Pen, Free Negro Town, and Pole Cat.—*Richmond Gazette.*

There ought to be more, but we know these names of places to a county of North Carolina: Burnt Coat, Tear Shirt, Long Level, Lick Log, Scratch It, Pinch Gut, Bull Tail, Hell's Delight, and Purgatory.

We defy competition.—*Wash. Constitution.*

Ohio is not entirely deficient in this class of names for localities. We have heard of Pastor Brush, Squint Gut, Lousetown, and Poteg.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE CAMPAIGN.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

BUREAU COUNTY MOVING.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

TISKILWA, Bureau Co., Ill., Sept. 3, 1860.

On Friday last, there was held in this little village a Mass Meeting of the earnest Republicans of Old Bureau, which was, in every particular, a complete success, and is in a measure indicative of the spirit that animates the people hereabouts.

Though the notice was short, and the roads intolerably dusty, the people came in from the country and adjoining towns in large numbers, to hear the truth as it is in Republicanism. The Princeton Wide Awakes—in command of Capt. Paddock—and the brass band, were in attendance, and acted well their parts. At three o'clock an intelligent audience assembled in a beautiful grove, and after music from the band, and singing by the Glee Club of this place, were first addressed by Milton T. Peters, Esq., of Princeton, in a lengthy but powerful speech, which elicited thundering applause from the two or three thousand listeners there assembled. Mr. Peters has long been a Democrat, and in 1858 was one of the Buchanan electors of this State; but about two years ago, being convinced of the pro-slavery tendencies of that corrupt party, he resolved to go with them no longer, and accordingly to use his own language he "took a letter of dismission from the Democratic church." He has now entered heartily into the campaign as a supporter of the Republican ticket. No honest Democrat can listen to Mr. Peters' reasons for leaving the Squatterites without feeling it to be his own duty to "go and do likewise." The next speaker was Hon. T. J. Henderson of Stark County, who, though manifestly out of health, made a very strong, concise argument, mainly devoted to the Homestead and Pacific Railroad bills. Judge Howe of Kewanee, then took the stand, and gave the Slave Democracy such an excoriation as they richly deserve. The Judge is a capital speaker; he drives his nails just where they are needed, and clinches them so he goes along. There is no such thing as dodging his arguments, or denying, successfully, the pointed facts that he presents. His speeches cannot fail to tell with happy effect upon all who are not "given over to believe a lie." In the evening a beautiful torch-light procession was formed, headed by the Wide Awakes, and marched to the grove. Nearly as many persons were gathered there in the evening as in the afternoon. Judge Howe again spoke; after which Mr. Corwin of La Salle County, favored the audience with a plain, logical, convincing speech, that went home to the hearts of all who heard it. As excellent Glee Club from Buda, enlivened the evening meeting with music by request and appropriate campaign songs, sung in the best of style.

This is only the beginning of what we shall do in Bureau County. Depend upon it, we shall gain largely on the Fremont vote of 1856. Our converts are numerous, while we can hear of but one man in the county who has been dissatisfied from our principles, and the meeting lately held here, where he spoke for the Douglasites, drove at least two voters from that party.

WIDE AWAKE.

PROSPECTS IN LASALLE COUNTY.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

OTTAWA, September 1, 1860.

Prior to the breaking up of the old parties LaSalle county was strongly Democratic.—Since then the Republicans have triumphed in every county election, and by decisive majorities; and this year they intend to row Douglas up Salt River to the tune of from 600 to 1000 majority for Honest Old Abe. Many who have heretofore acted with the Democratic party have become heartily disgusted with its two-faced character—one set of features for the South, and another for the North—and are now fully satisfied that "my great principle" is a miserable humbug. We now have Republican clubs in almost every township of the county, composed of earnest, intelligent, live Republicans. There is much enthusiasm in our ranks, and the Republican party is full of life. On the other hand the Douglasites are disheartened. They consider themselves already defeated. Not even the blowing and striking of the Ottawa *Free Trader*, and its numerous assertements as to Douglas' chances, can cheer their despondent hopes. A few days ago, a leading man of that party, called a notice for a meeting at the school house in my neighborhood, for the purpose of organizing a Democratic club. When the appointed time arrived the legal voters only numbered 9! The club died, Sick at heart, they adjourned without an organization. Before the apostacy of Douglas, a majority every man in this place was a Democrat. Now there are not enough left to office a club! Let our friends in Southern Illinois have no fears about LaSalle county. She will do even better than ever before. P. H.

NORTHERN INDIANA.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

WARSAW, Ind., Sept. 1, 1860.

The largest political meeting in Northern Indiana during the present campaign, took place at Warsaw, to-day. Not less than ten thousand people were in attendance; six hundred and seventy-four wagons in the procession. The flags, banners, devises and mottoes were in endless number and style. Taken all together it was a magnificent procession, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. At one o'clock the speaking commenced in a grove immediately east of town. Lieut. Governor Thomas Ford, of Ohio, and Hon. James S. Frazer, of Wyoming, Illinois, were the speakers on the occasion. The former opened with a spirited and pointed address of an hour and a half, and the latter followed in one of the most able and eloquent addresses to which it has ever been the fortune of the undersigned to listen. Both speakers were moved alternately from tears to the most boisterous mirth; and the little dodger was showed up in his true light.

In the evening the streets were still thronged, and a torchlight procession of Wide Awakes took place; after which, Williams' new Hall, which contains room to seat his expected 1,000 persons, was filled to its utmost capacity, to hear Jonathan W. Gordon, of Indianapolis.

The people of Kosciusko are waking for the struggle, and the utmost enthusiasm prevails for Lincoln and Hamlin, Lane and Morton. There are three hundred Wide Awakes in the county, and Lincoln clubs are being formed in almost every school district. Set down Kosciusko as good for 800 majority for the State ticket, and 1,000 for Lincoln and Hamlin in November. W.S.

The State of the Crops.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

CLEVELAND, Sept. 1, 1860.

Permit me in connection with business matters, to make mention of the crops in this region. Threshing has begun in earnest. The yield of wheat is from 20 to 35 bushels per acre. The average in this vicinity I will put at 30 bushels, which exceeds the expectation of many farmers, to the joy and satisfaction of our hearts. The oat crop will range from 20 to 50 bushels per acre. The berry of the wheat and oat crop is not so plump as a few years ago. I threshed this season 30 bushels per acre from corn ground, without plowing. I adopted the following plan this season upon all my corn ground as a test for next year, viz: by spreading by cultivator to just miss the stalk, leaving the ground almost level. This is my last work done in my corn. The growing corn is improving very fast. The stalk is shorter and the ears lower than ever before noticed, but promises to be a good crop. The potatoes will fall short at least 50 bushels per acre, for the want of rain in July. A fair crop of hay has been realized. Yours, &c.,

L. F. FARNHAM.

New York Fusionists.

[From the N. Y. Times, 1st.]

Great efforts have been made within the last few days to bring about a fusion between the Breckinridge and Douglas parties in this city and throughout State, but thus far with little success. The Breckinridge men continue to grow more firm in their faith, and more independent in their attitude, while the Douglas men are disposed to strike a bargain with them. The Douglas State Committee, it was announced yesterday, met in this city on Thursday last, and appointed a committee, consisting of Benjamin Wood, William D. Kennedy and Mr. Laffin, to confer with any political organization for the purpose of securing to cooperation of all who are opposed to the Republican party. "Any political organization" is rather indefinite, and quite comprehensive, but still it was understood that the Breckinridge party was the one intended. The only difference that has yet been held in pursuance of the resolution of the State Committee, so far as we are aware, was that held on Thursday evening between Messrs. Wood and the President of a prominent Breckinridge association, who had called upon the latter upon a business errand, and while waiting

PRESIDENT—Well, Mr. Wood, they say you have been authorized to make a bargain with the Breckinridge men; now what are you going to do? How many men are you going to give us on the electoral ticket?

MR. WOOD—Well, I think we shall give you about four.

PRESIDENT—Four! You must be crazy! We want ten, and we won't take one short of that, and, beside, they must all be out-and-out Breckinridge men, and pledged to vote for Breckinridge and nobody else; you can't come the Bell and Everett game over us.

[Mr. Wood—I'll talk with you some other time.

The Breckinridge State Committe meets in this city next week, when it is expected that the negotiations for a union will be brought to a conclusion one way or the other. Jno. A Green, the Chairman of the State Committee, is now in Washington, "consulting" with the National Central Committee, and he will doubtless come prepared with an ultimatum for the consideration of the Douglas men.

Grasshoppers Impeding Railroad Travel.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says:

"Trains over the Rutland and Washington railroad are considerably impeded in their passage by the myriads of grasshoppers that lodge on the railroad track, and are crushed beneath the drive wheels of the engines. The track is rendered so slippery and greasy by the crushed mass that it is almost impossible for any beast way to be made on the up grades."

☞ Mr. Julian Kune addressed our Wide Awake Club on the Court House, on Friday evening last. Mr. K. is an eloquent and able speaker, and a good reasoner, during his argument home to the hearts and consciences of men with great force, and he cannot but do efficient service in his campaigning. Let him be sent to large audiences wherever he may speak.—*Fairfield Ledger.*

At another time and in a different strain he declares that

SUMNER REVIEWING DOUGLAS.

The Squatter Sovereignty Swindle Exposed.

At the Massachusetts State Convention, which assembled at Worcester, August 29th, Senator Sumner made a speech on "The Issue and the Candidates," in which he gives the pro-slavery dodge of Douglas, called Squatter Sovereignty, a terrible raking. We publish that portion of his speech:

Last in the order of the alphabet is the Douglas party, whose single cry is "popular sovereignty"—last also in character; for who can respect what we know to be a deceit? The statesman founds himself on principles; sometimes it is his office to frame expedients; but popular sovereignty, as now put forward, is not a principle—oh, no! not even an expedient; it is nothing but a *device*, a pretext, an evasion, a dodge, a trick, a mere form, in order to avoid the commanding question, whether slavery shall be prohibited in the territories. That is all.

All hail to popular sovereignty in its true glory! This is the great principle, first announced in the Declaration of Independence, which is destined to regenerate the world. It is embodied in those famous words, adopted by the Republican Convention at Chicago; that among the inalienable rights of all men, are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness: and that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, *deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed*. These are sacred words, full of life giving promise.

All settled governments, at that time—even the local governments of the colonies—stood on *power*, without limitation. Here was a new principle, which, it took its place among the nations, announced that it was founded on *right*, and claimed no sovereignty that was not consistent with right. Such, again, is the language of the Declaration of Independence.

And, yet, this transcendent principle is now degraded into a dodge, and the sacred name of popular sovereignty is prostituted to cover a claim to enslave our fellow men. It is urged that a handful of settlers may rightfully declare this claim, and the time-honored, traditional power of Congress in the territories is denied, or voted down. To protect this "relay"—as Jon Wesley would call it—the right of the people to govern themselves is invoked, forgetting that this divine right can give no authority to enslave others—that even the people are not omnipotent—and that never do they rise so high as when, recognizing the everlasting laws of right, they stoop to the behests of justice.

But though bearing the name of Mr. Douglas, and now peddled through the country by him, the contrivance is not of his invention. It comes from an older head. It first showed itself in the Nicholson letter of 1848, by which General Cass, as a Presidential candidate, sought to avoid the Wilmot proviso. Laborious, studious, exemplary in private life, and fertile in pretexts, this venerable functionary has attended the formula by which men have voted for slavery, while making professions for freedom. He is the author of the contrivance—rejected by every slave master; and rejected by every lover of freedom, whose eyes are open—which, under the nickname of squatter sovereignty, has been the device of doughfaces, and has enabled them to deceive the public and sometimes even to deceive themselves. Owing to the peculiar condition of opinion at that time, not yet stiffened against the compromise of human rights, his very vacillation put him in harmony with the public and gave to him a commanding position. Once for the Wilmot proviso, which asserted the power of Congress over the Territories, and then for a pretended popular sovereignty, which denied this power, he became the pendulum between freedom and slavery, and, thus swinging, imparted motion to a sham democracy.

The device next showed itself on the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and here it became a trick, as appears by the open confession of Mr. Pierce, who has used it as a trick it has continued ever since. It was proposed to repeal the old prohibition of slavery in the Missouri territory, established as a part of the Missouri Compromise. But, instead of doing this openly and precisely—saying in so many words that this provision was repealed—language was devised by which to myst fy the whole question. They appeared that "slump speech in the belly of the bill," according to Col. Benton, declaring that the intent was to leave the people "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." As the fatal bill containing the words was passed in the gray of the morning, Gen. Cass, rising from his seat—I remember well the scene—exclaimed, "This is the triumph of squatter sovereignty." The old prohibition of slavery was overthrown, and his Nicholson letter was vindicated.

And now note well the trick. The slave masters who voted for these words rejected with scorn the idea that the handful of squatters could exclude slavery. According to them, slavery went with the Constitution, and was beyond the control of the squatters. But the formal assertion of the dogma would have caused trouble, and it was accordingly disguised in these familiar words, "subject only to the Constitution of the United States." Mr. Benjamin of Louisiana, in the Senate, speaks, less as behind the scenes. He tells us that at a caucus of Senators, "both wings of the Democracy agreed that you should maintain its particular theory before the public—one side sustaining squatter sovereignty and the other protection to slavery in the territories, but pledging themselves to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court, whatever it might be." Such was the secret conspiracy—concealed for a long time from the public, and only recently revealed. And Mr. Douglas was a party to it.

Had the popular sovereignty of Mr. Douglas been a reality and not a sham; had it been a sincere recognition of popular rights instead of a trick to avoid their recognition, he could not have been a party to such a deception. But this is not all. While professing popular sovereignty, what does his bill really confer upon the people? Not the right to organize their own government, according to their own *free will and character*; for all this was done by act of Congress. Not the right to choose the legislature; for this was done by the Governors in this department were sent from Washington, nominated by the President. Not the right to nominate the judiciary; for the judges were also sent from Washington, nominated by the President. Not even the right completely to constitute the legislature; for even this body was placed in many important respects under the popular control. Thus in each of the three great departments of state—the executive, the judicial and the legislative—was popular sovereignty disowned.

Search the *Congressional Globe* for the month of February, 1854, and you will see with what sincerity Mr. Douglas guarded the much vaunted rights of the people. Mr. Chase moved to allow the people to elect their governor and other officers. On the vote by ayes and noes the champion of popular sovereignty voted *No*. Mr. Chase, whose effort to unmask this hypocrisy was unsuccessful, moved a further motion, which put Mr. Douglas still more to the test. After the words of alleged popular sovereignty in the bill he moved to add, "under which the people of the territory may, through their representatives, exclude slavery if they choose." Here was a plain proposition. On the vote by ayes and noes Mr. Douglas once more voted against voted *No*. His recent excuse, put forth in his single perpetrate speech, is that the proposition was out of order—as if he, a master of parliamentary law, could not, under any circumstances, vote for order, and not to admit. But if he really favored it in that form, why not move to amend it by adding the power to admit instead of rejecting against the proposition. It is clear that such an open and unequivocal declaration was not congenial with the game that was then playing.

The bill was passed; and then came other opportunities to test the sincerity of the present knight-errant of popular sovereignty. Under his pretended principle, he chose a form of emigration into the new Territories, and the free labor and slave labor grappled. Lovers of freedom from the North were encountered by the partizans of slavery from the South, organized by blue lodges in Missouri, and stimulated from every part of the land with slavery. The officials of a government established under pretended safeguards of popular sovereignty, all ranged themselves on the side of slavery, or, if their indignant souls rebelled, they fled. Governor Reeder—they were dismissed, and more available tools sent instead. I spare details. You cannot forget that winter and spring preceding the Presidential election of 1856. Style's letter. Assassinate set forth in that document are of a wholly different order. The gallant writer sets forth that many English-born are already fighting with Garibaldi, with great honor to themselves and much to the advantage of the Italian cause, and states that the general, believing that many others would be desirous of taking up arms for the cause, and only require information and advice as to the best means of doing so, has empowered him to come to England and give them the information they desire. The time is gone by when the world can afford to adopt itself to the requirement of the Congress of Vienna, or the decision or disinterestedness of that of Berlin. Austria has never understood her promise to withdraw from intervent on in Italy as precluding her from permitting her subjects to take service under General Lamoriciere. Her officers may even be to be found wherever there is a bad Italian government to be bolstered up, and a complaining people to be repressed. It was from Trieste that "the Pope's Own" embarked for Ancona. It is not in her name, therefore, that objections should be made to an expedition of English or Scottish volunteers to Sicily.

Italy is passing through a trying ordeal. She is struggling to pass from an unnatural state full of dangers to Europe, to the only condition in which she can give guarantees of peace to her neighbors. Whoever desires public order should desire the national reconstruction of that country. England and France will acquiesce in this grand transformation, and proclaim the principle of non-intervention. The Emperor of the French has said, "I desire that Italy should obtain peace, no matter how, but without foreign intervention." That, too, is the desire of England. But if the German powers, blinded by Austria, should refuse to allow France to practise her promised abstention from Italian affairs, they must be prepared to take, not only all the responsibility, but all the consequences of their infatuation.

The Irish Papal Volunteers.

A letter from Rome of the 8th says:

The inconsistency of the Irish soldiers, and the little progress they make in their organization, has afforded matter for complaint on the part of Gen. Lamoriciere to Major O'Reilly during his last inspection of the garrison at Spoleto. The unwillingness of some of the men and the incapacity of others, to become soldiers, must be assigned as the motive of this unsatisfactory state of the battalion, and the General expressed himself as fully persuaded of the zeal and personal exertions of Major O'Reilly, of whose previous distinguished services he was well aware. The battalion is not yet armed, but it will be supplied in a day or two with the muskets hitherto used by the Swiss regiments, who have been armed with improved rifles. The spy on the Irish is now twelve bajocchi, (sixpence) a day for corporals, and nine bajocchi for privates. In the morning they have coffee and bread; at dinner, soup, a pound of meat, and vegetables; and in the evening, coffee again. Six 500 Irish recruits now at Ancona are expected soon to join the battalion at Spoleto. It is thought that a few Austrian battalions will be sent in their room ideas of discipline into the S[illegible]

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

From Nebraska.

NEBRASKA CITY, Aug 24.

A RUNAWAY.

We have had quite a little runaway from our city a few weeks ago, and as I have not heard of it in the papers, I will give you the facts. Mr. Mason, one of our wealthiest and best citizens, who has always been considered free from excitement, is a slaveholder, and had some five or six slaves living in his family in this city. They agreed perfectly contented, and no signs of dissatisfaction had ever been known between them and the family. But as changes come over white people imperceptibly at times, so must it have come over these happy and contented chattels. Liberty—"that curse to southern institutions"—that Mordecai to the petty tyranny, Kingsley—whispered something secret in their ears, and its still small voice murmured: "Victoria's land, where slaves breathe not!" "hasten thee—hasten for thy life!" "The heartless oppressor of thy race is on thy trail, fortune may change hands and thee and thy unhappy seed be doomed to chains forever."

That advice or aid from without was given to them, is not certainly known. Their plans were well laid and carried out. Toward evening part of the number was sent out in search of the cows, but as the cows did not come, another was directed to go and bring them home. other was directed to go and search the cows. The last of the run went down, but no cows. The last of the party was then directed to go and search the others up, but they too stayed. Five chattels had been sent in search of some other chattels, and all had stayed; night came, midnight, and then morning mild and rosy, but no servants, no slaves, no breakfast. The cows came, but no milkers. Search they gone! Search there was made, mules were rode, and messengers dispatched; but all in vain. They were not, was all that was known. Supposition was that the U. G. R. R." had sent an Express northeast, and likely the *con-cachers* were on ahead. The Fugitive Slave law was shortened and sent to overtake them. "Vas dere a nigger in dat load?" This is a very poor country for heading such kind of stock—our losses are poor. Our great aim is to fence up and keep stock out. So we will wait patiently for the great *rail-splitter* to fence out *Buck* and *Black, Jug* and *Jack* with all the other fence breakers, and pound them up Salt river, where they may wash off the shoe Mormon liberty of conscience and practice.

☞ The Fairbault (Minn.) *Republican* announces the death of Jean Baptiste Fairbault, at that place, last Monday morning, after a brief illness. He was 84 years of age, and one of the earliest pioneers of the Western country, having been on the Western frontier for sixty-eight years—sixty years of which he spent at Mackinaw, whence he removed to Prairie du Chien, and thence, something over forty years since, to Minnesota, twenty-five years of which he has been a resident of Fairbault. He was for some years an agent of the Northwestern Fur Company, and often traveled up the Mississippi and the whole length of Minnesota before he became a permanent resident.

[From the American Baptist, New York, Aug. 2, 1860.]

☞ A miniature wooden pagoda which we brought from Burmah, having been broken while on shipboard, very accidentally, to have it repaired, and tried several sorts of glue, but without success, till our attention was called to Spalding's Prepared Glue, sold at 20 Platt street. This we found to answer the purpose. The pagoda appears now to be strongly cemented, and can be seen by calling at the office of the *American Baptist*.

WM. M. ROSS & CO.,

Are daily receiving

AUTUMN

SILKS, SHAWLS,

Dress Goods of every Description,

LACES, EMBROIDERIES,

Hosiery, Blankets Linens, and House Furnishing Goods,

All of which will be sold at prices defying competition, for

NEXT CASH ONLY.

jy14-c20f-3m

DOCTOR AYER,

Having made Arrangements to

PASS THE SEASON IN CHICAGO,

IS NOW AT THE

TREMONT HOUSE.

He Effects Speedy and Radical Cures of

THROAT DISEASES

Nasal Catarrh,

BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA,

And other Chronic Diseases by the

NEW SYSTEM OF TREATMENT!

OPINIONS OF THE PEOPLE:

Rev. S. F. Chalfant, Presiding Elder of the Methodist Conference, settled in Dayton, Ohio, whom Dr. Ayer cured of Chronic Inflamation of the Throat and Nasal Catarrh, says:

"I take pleasure in saying that such has been the success of Dr. Ayer in treating my case, that I can cordially recommend him to those who may be suffering from Chronic Catarrh of the Head, or disease of the Throat and Lungs."

The following letter is from the pen of one of the best known merchants in Cincinnati. Mr. Allen is the wholesale dry goods house of Hagin, Adams & Co., Walnut street:

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29, 1859.

"For several years I had suffered with Chronic Bronchitis, and within the last two years it had assumed some of the peculiar and most distressing symptoms of Asthma, and I had often been so suff ocated as to have strong apprehensions of immediate death from the violence of the disease. I applied to Dr. I Winslow Ayer, who prescribed for me with the happiest results. His success was so marked and complete with me, that I am at no loss to recommend him as a skilful physician, in this disease, to the afflicted he enjoys.

SOLOMON ADAMS, Store, Walnut street.

The following letter is from the pen of a clergyman well known in this city:

"CLEVELAND, August 14, '60.

Having been afflicted for a long time with an affection of the throat, I made trial of Dr. Ayer's new remedy, relief. I do not hesitate to express my warm approval of its effects. Dr. Ayer is cordial in the expression of his opinions, and gives evide ce of sincerity. My child is the two hundred and fifth person I could cite, who, in my own immediate neighborhood, have found relief from the use of Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

J. B. ALLEN,

Pastor of Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn."

The following letter is from a Cleveland merchant whose name and influence is widely known:

"CLEVELAND, June 21, 1860.

A short time ago I placed myself under the treatment of Dr. I. W.

Special Notices.

☞ Established, A. D. 1793 — Brandreth's Dyspepsia Pills keep the body in exciting the bowels, and the whole of the circulation, blood and nerves, when out of order, which causes that peculiar heavy feeling in with, headache, &c. These purely vegetable pills do not act upon it either parts, except the stomach and bowels. Their timely use has saved many a valuable life, and Brandreth's Pills should, therefore, be in every home ready.

Dr. James Lull, of Potsdam, N. Y., writes, Aug. 11, 1859:

"I met with a man three weeks ago who had slightly injured his finger two or three days before, which caused immediate pain, swelling, and violent fever. When I saw him, the pain and swelling had extended to his shoulder, do. rving him of re t and rest. The hand was turning dark colore, and on the point of mortification. I got there at evening, and during the night I gave him a whole box of Brandreth's 4 least poultice, and saved his life." Sold, price 25 cents, at No. 294 Canal st., New York, and by all Druggists.

Sold by GEORGE R. STANTON, General Western Agent, 68 South Clark street, Chicago, and by all respectable druggists in medicine. se21-1m

☞ Two Verdicts from two very important sources. In relation to

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

The first of these decisions is from the pen of Dr. Chilton, who has no equal in this country as an analytic chemist, and declares the dye to be absolutely free from deleterious ingredients. This may be called

THE SCIENTIFIC VERDICT.

The second dicta on is a popular one. The thousands who use the dye are unanimous in recommending it above all others, for the exquisite naturalness of the blacks and browns it imparts and the rapidity of its effect. This is

THE PUBLIC VERDICT.

The documents which constitute these verdicts may be seen at the establishment of CHRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. It is sold everywhere, and applied by all first hairdressers. Sold by JNO. A. PARK, Agent, 126 Lake street.

☞ Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.—These Bitters are universally acknowledged to be a sure preventative and cure for Fever and Ague, Fevers, Remittent Fevers, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Bilious Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, or any other like affection. Their effect upon the Liver is most miraculous; they give a healthy tone to the whole system, restore all morbid matter, and in fact thoroughly cleanse the system of all impurities. The proprietor in presenting this preparation to the public, assures them that he use single care, which it has been used for many years in this and other climates, has been known to fail, but on the contrary, new virtues have been found in it. To those afflicted with any of the above ills of the body, the "Bitters" are offered as a speedy and certain cure. Try them and form your own opinion.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally every where. se8-6w

☞ Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint.—Maguire's Compound Extract of Bene Plant has been long and favorably known in the Mississippi Valley it bears the highest reputation for its curative properties. For children teething it is invaluable. Prepared only and sold by J. & C. MAGUIRE, St. Louis, Missouri. Sold by Jos. D. Park, 126 Lake st., Chicago. jy24-1m

F. P. P.

Park's Prickly Plasters.

They Impart Strength; They Annihilate Pain.

These delightful Plasters yield readily to the motion of the body, absorb perspiration and throw off all the offensive congulated impurities of the system. Should be used for all Chronic Pains, Pleurisies, Dyspepsia, Colds, Consumption, Rheumatism, Female Weaknesses, &c. The return their native properties when applied to the skin. One application will generally afford relief, and a few only are necessary to cure. Try them and form your own opinion. Sold by druggists and dealers generally in every where. Price 25 cents, at No. 294 Canal st., New York, and by all Druggists.

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Educational.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

The State University of Iowa

Has been reorganized, and will consist of the courses of study usually in the first three years of a complete University course.

FACULTY:

REV. SILAS TOTTEN, D. D., LL. D., President and Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and Rhetoric.

REV. JAMES ILLIS, M. D., D. D., Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

REV. CHARLES SPENCER, A. M., Professor of Languages.

NELSON H. LEONARD, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

C. P. FARRELL, Esq., Curator and Librarian and Instructor in Natural History.

D. FRANKLIN WILLS, A. B., Principal of the Normal Department.

Iowa City, August 20d. se6-c2w 1d

FEMALE SEMINARY at No. 53 SOUTH CARPENTER ST.

Between Washington and Madison streets, one square south of Randolph.

The Fall Term of Mr. and Mrs. STANLEY'S Seminary will begin on the 19th inst.

Instruction will be given in the higher English Branches, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music and Drawing. se11-1m

PALMER'S ACADEMY, No. 213 State street, third door south of Adams.

The Fall Term of this Institution

HAS NOW COMMENCED.

TERMS AT ABOUT ONE-HALF THE USUAL RATES. Circulars will be issued at all of the Post Rooms in Chicago.

Pupils can enter at any time. W. D. PALMER, A. M., Principal. Evening Class, 7 to 9 o'clock will commence on the first of October. se21-1m

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 5 East Twenty-First street, New York,

Will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th. Mrs. Hoffman will be at home to receive pupils on and after the 1st inst., to which day applications made to her by letter will receive prompt attention. se15-1m

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.—Fall Term opens Sept. 13th. Faculty includes a President and eight Professors. Departments: 1.—Collegiate Course of study equivalent to the best Eastern Colleges. II.—Academic. III.—Preparatory. IV.—Commercial. Course of study embraces all that is required to enter any College, or for a good business education. Pupils can be taken for less than one year. State street cars convey students for 25c. each. se10-1m

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY AT

LAKE FOREST ILLINOIS.

The Fall Term in this Institution, conducted by Rev. B. DICKINSON, D.D., and DAUGHTERS, will commence on

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th,

And with accomodations for an additional number of Boarding as well as Day Scholars.

Circulars, containing all desirable information, will be given on application by letter or otherwise. jy17-cow 1m

CLASSICAL SCHOOL — For Young Ladies and Gentlemen.—Corner of Van Buren st. and Edina Place. The 11th Annual Session will commence on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1860.

Terms as low as in similar Institutions. Circulars will be found at Grigg's Book Store.

T. W. BRUCE, A. M.,
au30-2w Principal and Proprietor.

F. G. BERTEAU'S FRENCH and ENGLISH SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, No. 108 & 112 Cass st., corner of Erie, will re-open on the 3d of September next. In view of the peculiar state of financial affairs, the Principal has made great alterations and reductions in the terms of his new Circular, which may be obtained at the Institution, of at Messrs. Griggs & Co.'s, No. 5 & 41 Lake st. au30-2w

YOUNG LADIES HIGH SCHOOL.

No. 63 Edina Place,

BETWEEN VAN BUREN AND HARRISON STS.

The Fall Term of this Institution will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 10th, 1860.

Instruction will be given in the higher English Branches, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music and Drawing.

au30-2w

HYDE PARK SEMINARY.—The second year of this Institution will open on the 10th of September. Catalogues may be had at Griggs' Book-store, Lake street, and at Wagner's Music Store, 115 Randolph street. For further information apply to Mrs. C. V. Waite, Hyde Park, Cook Co., Ill. 1y15c2w7-1w

CHICAGO ACADEMY.

THE FIFTH YEAR

OF THE MISSES LANE AND BAKER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES WILL COMMENCE

Monday, Sept. 17th, at 218 Wabash-av.

References may be made to Rev. W. A. Stearns, President of Amherst College; Prof. C. C. Felton, President of Harvard University; Prof. F. A. Child, Harvard University; Prof. Jas. Pierce, Harvard University; Prof. G. M. Lane, Harvard University.

Also to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution: Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Jonathan Burr, Esq., Hon. H. T. Dickey, S. H. Fleetwood, Esq., Hon. E. Lane, Hon. Isaac Farnam, Esq., Rev. Dr. Barrie, L. H. Buren, Esq.

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